REGISTERED No. 1—124.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,206.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 12 As.

Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable and special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The mode for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, R.N.R., as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Monday the 31st May, will be in time for her, at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1875. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHAMMERAH, occasionally at BARRIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,003 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSHEHR	16
„	June 1875.	„ Fao	16
„ Kurrachee	1	„ Bushire	18
„ Gwadur	3	„ Linga	21
„ Muscat	5	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Muscat	24
„ Linga	8	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Bushire	10		July 1875
„ Fao	12	Arrive BOMBAY	2
Arrive BUSHEHR	13		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 5 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,003 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st May 1875, at 2 P.M.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Eatmond, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th May, 1875, at noon.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leaves Madras	12
„ Carwar	29	„ Mutlipatam	12
	June	„ Coconada	12
„ Naravkel	1	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Tuticorin	4	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Colombo	6	„ Chegalpore	15
„ Negatam	8	„ Falce Point	16
„ Pondicherry	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore will be booked by the Steamer on this line hereon or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which touch regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

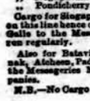
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the S. S. MALACCA, 302 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R.N.R., as above on THURSDAY, the 27th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Barnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizindroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, W. Ayres Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd June at 4 P.M., from the A, cola Bunder:—

Barnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa (Panjim)
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	35	23	6
Port Said	35	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14-10
Marseilles	53	36	15

Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

* All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

* The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street,
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
				May.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1684	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2282	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Hooke	3950	400	11th—Suez &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilbert	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and included previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 24, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 2 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. G. Aroots, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

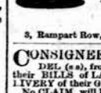
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th May, at 3 P.M., from Managon.



THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 24th May 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per CORCMANDEL (s.s), from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Bunders.

No CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY unless pa. ed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

MACKINLAY, SIMPSON Co, Agents.

25th May 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TRINACRIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Trinacria.

Bombay, 25th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of KOJA KHAKEE DOSSA, the mortgagor, under instructions from the mortgagee, under and by virtue of the POWER of SALE reserved to him, by Deed of Mortgage bearing date 1st June 1870.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of LAND, or Government Ground, together with Messrs. 22, Tenement or Dwelling-House, or Messuage or Chawl, situate, lying and being at Chaik Abdool a Doctor Street, in the sub-district of Bhendee Bazar, containing by admeasurement 4 & 1 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 3, and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west by a street called Mutton Row, on the north by the property of Moorad Kapal, and on the south by the property of Joseph Gunny.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 27th May 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of most Valuable Collection of Choice Plants in Tubs and Pots, next to Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th inst, at 6 A.M. precisely each day, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction the most Valuable Collection of Choice Plants in Tubs and Pots, at Mazagon, next door to Hope Hall Hotel, the same consisting of

Araucaria Excelsa Cunningham, Rondeletia, Catesbea, Dalecamphia, Roses, excellent variety of Begonia Geranium, Roses, Cypress, Plumbago, Mauye, Oranges, Creepers bearing White, Pink and Red Flowers, Roup lia Grata, Cordea, Sebastina, Johnsia Asaka, Largestroemia, Choice Palms, Coleus, Gompholia, Jasmine, Chinn, Singapore, Bombay, English and Persian Roses, and Moss Roses, Persian figs, Cassia, Nutmeg, and several other varieties of rich garden plants.

1 Fire Engine.
1 Double Cylinder force pump, can be worked by steam or hand with fly-wheel.
1 Addie's Patent Wheel Buffock Cart
1 Bullock Cart.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, carriages, horses, ponies, she buffalce, two mahogany pianos, &c., &c., at No. 75, Ridge Road, in corner of Harkness Hill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M. precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at his reside nce the very valuable and handsome household carved neat furniture, &c., the property of J. Westlake, Esq., the same comprising rich cut glass-ware, Dinner Service and Tea services, plated ware comprising Tea sets, cruets and pickle frames, Ho ter curry dishes, toast racks, bread baskets, reading lamps, 1 case of plated spoons and forks, 1 case of Dessert Knives and forks, a set of Mahogany Telescopic dining Tables, sideboard, Blackwood neat carved drawing room Tables, conversation couches, drawing room chairs, book shelf, reclining and sofa couches, autumn chiffoniers, camp Tables, Dressing and washing Tables, Toilet Horse, Grecian glasses, two mahogany large size pianofort s one by Collard and Collard, the other by Broadwood and Sons, Large Pictures in gilt moulding frames, carpets, Table cover, Table Hanging Argand and Kerosine oil lamps, brass double bedstead, breech-loading gun with apparatus complete, one double barrel gun with apparatus, pistols, china mattings, coir rugs, centre piece, nice flower vases, long arm Easy chairs, Dispense Tables, cooking vessels, &c.

At 2 P. M.

1 English built open carriage with a pair of horses and Harness.
1 Palanquin shigram.
2 Ponies.
1 She buffaloe.

The property is now on view, and Catalogues can be had at the premises or at the office of the undersigned.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1875.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING

are the effects of

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's, articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in each case on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

—PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Re. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 28th and 29th instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The STORES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 28th instant.

By Order of the Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, a desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Lower Road. Could be had furnished or unfurnished, on the seashore, and entirely open to the west, having four Bed-rooms, six Dressing-rooms and eight Bath-rooms. The Dressing and Dining-room tastefully decorated and furnished. Garden well laid out and ample servants' quarters. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

TO BE LET, a STABLE for one Horse and Gharry in Military Square. Rent Rs. 9 per month. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

SECOND FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, for a residence. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June, 1875, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamajee Hassejee Street, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1874.
II. To elect Directors.
III. To elect an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
IV. To transact any other business that may be laid before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th instant to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 26, Shamajee Hasseje e Street, Bombay, 25th May 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Wardha Valley (State) Railway will be CLOSED on and after the 15th June next, until further notice.

The Station at Hinguhgaut not run between Hinguhgaut and Somajoon and the Wardha Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 15th June next; and on and after the 16th June next, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Wardha and Hinguhgaut be CANCELLED and WITHDRAWN.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season.)

Cash Prices.	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.
BARSAC	18 0
HAUT SAUTERNE	22 0
SUPERIOR SAUTERNE.	30 0
CHABLIS	16 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he can, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointments a day previously, at No. 35, Rampart Row, above Badham & Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by a married couple, a bed-room and partial use of sitting-room at Bandora with board. Apply to "Vivah," at *Bombay Gazette* Office, stating weekly terms.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WOMAN to proceed to England in charge of Children. Apply to KING, KING, & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-12; by Post, Rs. 2. Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, or the compiler, ALEX. MOORHOUSE, B. B. & C. I. R.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the Upper-storied HOUSE, lately vacated by G. W. Moultrie, Esq., Bank of Bengal. For particulars apply at 145, Middle Colaba.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address)

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FREQUENTLY RESPECTABLE DEALERS in India.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Pomfilpark, Shooter's Hill.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rail Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Crossing.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firms in England.

CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,

127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,

NEW YORK.

CHOLERA,

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

As domestic safeguards, especially in Households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies.

TREACHER'S ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent Anodyne and Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Cash Price per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.

LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

As used and recommended by the Local Government and Health Department.

Prepared according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions.

Cash Price per bottle with Opium, pints	Re. 1-4, quarts Re. 2-4
„ „ without „ „	1-0, „ 1-8

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED

ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

Prepared from Dr. Rubini's Formula.

Cash Price per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

	Cash prices.
Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder, per bottle	Rs. 1 8
Essence of Peppermint	„ Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 0
Concent ated Essence of Ginger	„ Re. 1 and Re. 2 0
Etherodyne (Savory and Moore's)	„ Rs. 1 12
Chlorodyne, (Collis Browne's)	„ As. 12 & Rs. 1 8
Cholera Belle, each	Re. 2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ltd.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
Antiseptic Fluid, prepared from McDougall's Disinfecting Powder, pint bottles, each	0 8
Ditto ditto ditto quart bottles, each	0 14
Ditto ditto ditto 2 gallon tins, each	0 0
Ditto ditto ditto 4 gallon tins, each	8 0
Beanfoy's Sol. Chloride of Lime, per bottle	1 12
Ditto ditto Soda ditto	2 4
Burnett's (Sir Wm.) Fluid, pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	0 8
Ca bolic Acid, 1 pound bottles, each	0 10
Ditto 1 pound bottles, each	1 0
Ditto 1 gallon tins, each	0 0
Carbolic Powder, (contg. 15 per cent. Acid) pound tins, each	0 10
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 28 pound cases, each	4 0
Di to ditto ditto d to cwt. cases, each	12 0
Condy's Fluid, *Crimson*, 1 pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto ditto pint bottles, each	2 8
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	3 0
Ditto *Green*, pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	1 8

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, in honor of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th May 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of TWO TREBLE-STORIED BLOCKS of STAFF QUARTERS with OUTHOUSES at PAREL, in the Island of Bombay.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen at my Office, where also Forms of Tenders and Schedule of Rates can be obtained on and after THURSDAY, the 27th of May on payment of Re. 2.

Tenders on three Forms only endorsed "Tender for Buildings at Parel," addressed to the Agent will be received at his Office up till NOON of THURSDAY, the 3rd of June.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, Chief Engineer's Office, 24th May 1875.

NOTICE.—During the absence of Mr. A. BLASCHECK, Messrs. G. F. WEST and HENNO BRENNIG are conjointly authorised to SIGN for our FIRM per procuration.

AUSTRIAN TRADING COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

3, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th May 1875.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1874.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re election.
4—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & CO,
Treasurers and Managers Malabar Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st May 1875.

FRASER AND MILLER,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,

BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

FOR SALE.—JUST ARRIVED from ENGLAND, Two of Howard's latest improved BOILERS with all the necessary Fittings and spare Tubes, of 30 H.P. each, in three Sections of 6'12" by 9'" Tubes.

Specially adapted for up-country use as very easy of transport. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with movable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEVER IN INDIA BEFORE.

NOTICE TO THE MILLOWNERS AND MANAGERS.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh SUPPLY of extra double-power ENGLISH LEATHER SINGLE STRAPPINGS of sizes, never imported in India before.

RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co.
Apollo Street, Fort.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH MAY, 1875.

REUTER'S evening telegram of yesterday reported the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing dull, Surats heavy, sales 8,000 bales, prices both on the spot and to arrive unaltered.

New York advices yesterday quote Mid-Uplands on the spot ¼ and futures 1/16 cent per lb. lower, the crop figures being as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Four days' receipts	9,000	13,000	19,000
" Exports to U. K....	16,000	7,000	24,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept	3,376,000	3,652,000	3,392,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,631,000	1,679,000	1,942 000

PIECE Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady but not active. Quotations were unaltered although given as quite nominal.

Coffee was dull and drooping at a partial decline of 1s. per cwt. Oil and Seeds unchanged. At the next public sales of East India Wool 14,312 bales will be offered. So far last sale prices have been maintained.

A further payment of £118,000 into the Bank of England was made yesterday, making £608,000 in all since last statement. Unless heavy withdrawals have taken place, of which Reuter has not advised us, to-morrow's statement should show a material improvement.

STERLING EXCHANGE has not altered materially during the day. In the morning the banks seemed disposed to hold out for an advance on previous buying rates, but gave way again in the afternoon, the feeling at the close being decidedly weak. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10 13/16d	per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅞ to 9/32d	"
Credits 3 do	1s. 10 7/32d	"
Documents 3 do	1s. 10 9/32d	"

For bills on Calcutta and in GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no change, but the market is firm at yesterday's rates.

The SHARE MARKET, although quiet, continues steady with but few alterations in prices. Bank of Bombays are firmer at Rs. 730, and Apollo Press are again higher, business having been done at Rs. 9,800 per share. Land Shares and Spinning and Weaving Companies are as quoted yesterday. Bombay Burma Trading shares are weaker again, to-day's closing figure being Rs. 1,650.

COTTON—The arrivals from Dholleras and Bhownuggur have been very large again to-day, and combined with the dull advices from home, have had a further depressing effect on the market. Dealers have been anxious sellers at a reduction of quite Rs. 2 per candy, but there are few buyers even at the decline, the quality available for selection being very inferior, and it is evident that we must see a further fall before shippers will be tempted to operate. The receipts yesterday were 8,697 bales, making 27,955 bales for the four days, but to-day's returns will bring up the figures.

FREIGHTS by steamer continue very firm and £1-17 6 is now the current rate for ready Cotton. By sail there is decidedly more doing, Wooden vessels having booked, freely, at £1-15. The available Iron tonnage is firmly held for £2-7 6 per ton.

IN PIECE GOODS there is still very little doing and prices are nominally unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Cash Rate per Share.
	Rs.	p. s.		
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank .....
72,000	1,000	all	72 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal .....
30,000	500	all	9p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras ..
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ....
40,000	2511	all	Nil	Hong, & Shanghai Bank
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China ....
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.
80,000	250	187	12 do.	Oriental Bank .....

PRESS COMPANIES.

187	5,000	2,850	100p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,550
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	700
100	1,000	100	10p.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	200p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	625
155	500	all	60p.a.	Berar Company (New) ..	570
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New.....	350
1,400	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	75 p.a.	Carwar Company.....	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
800	1,800	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
200	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
252	1,000	all	...	East Indis Press Co.....	1,125
150	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,550
200	2,000	1,050	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	2 0
400	500	all	150 p.	Fremt. Press Co	600
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
3125	400	250	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
200	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co ..	1,500
120	...	1,500	150 p.	Princes of Wales Press....	1,100
200	500	all	100 p.	Ramoon Press Co.....	565
400	50	75	125 p.	Scinde Press Co.....	565
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited ...	900
178	85	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
150	1,000	...	100p.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co.....	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	725
6,000	1,000	all	150 p.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21	8	5 p.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .....
.....	£20	13	14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares ....
.....	£7	6	7	2 do.	Alliance Company .....
.....	20	21	12	1 do.	Ditto .....
.....	60	1,000	...	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co
.....	8	10	15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ..

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100		Alexandra Spinning .....
800	1,500	all	200		Alliance Spinning .....
300	1,000	500	...		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co
100	1,000	all	100		Bombay United .....
2400	150	150	10*		Broach Mills.....
900	1,000	750	...		Colaba Spinning .....
2,500	2,000	all	100p.		Churumsey Spinning ...
1,500	1,250	all	100p.		Fleming S. & W. Co .....
1,400	1,000	all	100p.		Great Eastern .....
700	1,000	all	60p.		Hindustan S. & W. Co.
725	1,000	all	100p.		Jeevraj Baliee Mills ....
.....	1,000	all	...		Kamani Spinning .....
.....	150	all	Nil		Madras Spinning .....
.....	...	500	...		Madras U. Spinning .....
2,500	1,000	all	70		Manockji Petit's.....
1,500	1,000	all	100		Morarjee Spinning .....
4,000	625	all	50p.		Oriental .....
600	1,250	250	...		Prince of Wales Spinning
110	1,000	1,000	200p.		Soondercabe Spinning.....
500	1,000	750	150p.		Do. do. 1/4 share

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,000	200p.		Bombay Burmah Trading Company .....
1,000	80	all	4½p.c.		Bomb y Gas Company ...
50	500	300	25 p.c.		Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..
.....	200	100	8 p.c.		Malabar Company Ld...
4,000	50	all	4 p.		Mechanics' Guild's Co...
1,200	90	all	30 p.c.		Preacher & Co .....
.....	7	250	11	10 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip Co....

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	1874	...	Bank of China .....
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank ...

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 22nd May 1875.

	Open 428½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	46,854	0 0
Merchandize	1,30,217	0 0
Telegraph	492	0 0
Total Rs.....	1,77,563	0 0
Corresponding week in May 1874. Open 428½ Miles.		
Coaching	55,979	0 0
Merchandize	1,17,334	0 0
North Trains	2,057	0 0
Telegraph	650	0 0
Total Rs.....	1,76,220	0 0
Increase Rs.....	1,343	0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Comptа, with a general cargo and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE s. s. WEST STANLEY, 992 tons, Captain Peacock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (April 21st), calling at Port Said and Aden, via the Suez Canal, in ballast.

THE SHIP EAST, 1,152 tons, Captain Marshall, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (December 26th), brought a cargo of 1,509 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain G. Patterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Waite and servant, Mr. Guise, Mr. Cogar, and thirty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MALACCA, 360 tons, Captain H. I. Guy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. McHinch, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, and three hundred and seventy deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Bokhara (s).....	Anderson	Southampton, Apr 29.
	Ava (s)	Patterson	Calcutta, Apr 30.
	Malacca (s)	Guy.....	Carwar, May 23.
	West Stanley (s).....	Peacock.....	Cardiff, Apr 21,

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	St Hilda	Kennedy	Java.
	Boadicea (s)	Smith.....	Marseilles.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Compta.
	H.M.S. Amherstch.	Bishop	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Venetia, to China, &c.
Steamer Ava, to Coast & Calcutta.
Steamer Malacca, to Coast & Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
21	Oriental (s) .....Morby	Moulmein,	May 13.
22	Sir J. Lawrence(s)...Baldwin.....	Chandbally,	May 21.
	City of Poonah (s)...McNeil	Liverpool,	April 14.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
23	Malda (s)	.....	.....
	Parsee (s).....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
24	Baghdadi(s)	Rangoon.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.	
12	Dermburst, s., McNabb, from London
26	Kwang Tung, B M, s., Powell, from Muscalla
26	Vulture H M G, boat, Brooke, from Muscalla
May. 7	West Stanley, ss., Peacock, from Cardiff
7	Daphne H M, ss., Foot, from Zanzibar
9	Glasgow H M, ss., Jones, from Bombay
12	Tiber, ss. Girard, from Mauritius
12	Venetia, ss, Angove, from Venice
12	Rowena, ship, Holman, from Liverpool
12	Ridsman, H M S, Black, from Zanzibar
12	Australia, ss, Murray, from Suez
13	Pekin, ss, Meliton, from Shanghai
13	Historian, ss, Wallace, from Bombay
13	Dilston Castle, ss, Hunter, from Kurrachee
13	Timesh, ss, Young, from Kurrachee
13	Yorkshire, ss, Longley, from London
14	Prior, ss, Tate, from Mulmein
14	Canara, ss, Irvine, from Bombay
14	Pollinx, s., Marinovich, from Bombay
15	Navarino, ss, Butler, from Bombay
15	Hindya, ss, Barlo, from Moulmein
15	Loreo, s., Butcher, from Madras
15	Egeron Dutch, ss, Velten, from Holland
16	Cocomaria, ss, Henders n, from Zanzibar
17	Emilimo, ss, Mendesena, from Manilla
17	Tyah Pekhet, ss, Bowers, from Greenock
17	Undaunted, P S, Campbell, from Plymouth
17	Mirzapore, ss, Farish, from Bombay
18	Excelsior, ss, Jose, from Bombay
18	Torino, ss, Daniel, from Calcutta
19	City of Cambridge, ss, Henderson, from Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

May.		
17	West Stanley, ss., Peacock, to Bombay	
17	Venetia, ss. Angove, to Bombay	
13	Australia, ss, Murray, to Calcutta	
13	Pekin, ss, Meliton, to Marseilles	
13	Timesh, ss, Young, to Dunkerk	
14	Malabar, ss, Longley, to Calcutta	
14	Prior, ss, Tate, to Rotterdam	
17	Canara, ss, Irvine, to London	
17	Pollinx, s., Marinovich, to Trieste	
15	Navarino, ss, Butler, to London.	
15	Glasgow, ss Bardo, to Antwerp	
16	Loreo, ss, Butcher, to London	
16	Egeron Dutch, ss, Velten, to Batavia	
17	Emilimo, ss, Mendezona, to Liverpool	
17	Tyah Pekhet, ss, Bowers, to Penang	
17	Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Bombay	
19	Excelsior, ss, Jose, to Manilla	
19	Torino, ss, Daniel, to Naples	
19	City of Cambridge, ss, Henderson, to London	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dovenhurst, ss, McNabb, from London
Kwang Tung, B M, ss, Powell, from Muscalla
Vulture H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muscalla
Duchess H M, ss, Foot, from Zanzibar
Glasgow, H M, ss, Jones, from Bombay
Tiber, ss, Girard, from Mauritius
Rowena, ship, Bolton, from Liverpool
Ridsman H M S, Black, from Zanzibar
Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar
Undaunted P S, Campbell, from Plymouth

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 2 hhds. portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee 2 cases umbrellas, Framjee Hormusjee.
Blenheim s, 1 hhd sherry, L E Mitchell & Co 2,517 bundles iron hoops, Merwanjee Nowerwanjee sons.

FROM LONDON.

Phrenologist, 10 runlets tar Joseph Soares.
Atlanta s, 3 packages portwine Framjee Aderjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s, 25 cases ginger wine C E Mitchell & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Maurice 3 hhds claret, D S Kemp & Co.
Batavia s, 250 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bargany, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Blair Atholl, 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co; 205 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
City of Richmond, 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 65 bales cotton, Moolladi Rathee.
Stowell Brown, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Dreedought, 114 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur; 1 800 cwts linseed, Hajee Allarakia Hajee Esaee; 100 bales cotton, Cowasjee Monjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Gattineau, 200 bales cotton, E Spinney and Co.
Sandringham, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 894 cwts coir yarn Govindjee Rudeejee.
Louisa Fletcher, 250 bales cotton, Harridass Buttoneey; 100 bales cotton, H Claron and Co; 175 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Ashgrove, 400 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Narrosjee; 80 cwts coir yarn Toolseedass Mowjee.
Phrenologist, 230 cwts myrabollams, Lyon and Co.
Palestine s, 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 206 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha; 200 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 80 bales cotton, Jetha Parsotum; 50 bales cotton, Gunjee Jamsetjee; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Vasonjee; 15 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co: 21 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 200 bales cotton, R Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, V. Jeevrashunker Gowreeshunker; 70 bales cotton, Rampertap Laya; 23 bales cotton, Ramjee Roychand; 150 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
Bellona s, 124 bales cotton, Alladinbhoy Dawjeebhoy and Co; 162 bales cotton, Jaithabhoy Javerchund; 350 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 30 bales cotton; Moteelall Rathee; 128 bales cotton, Hurrochund Sobhagchund; 111 bales cotton Becheeram Ambaidass
17 bales cotton, Hassonbhoy Thaver and Co; 100 bale, cotton, Bapoo Visram; 62 bales cotton, Govindjee Canjee; 70 bales cotton, Collianjee Nor Singh Rajpoot; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Parbut and Co; 36 bales cotton, Dada Mia Dost Mahmed: 1 bale cotton, Lyon and Co; 309 bales hemp, Hurackchund Sobhagchund; 208 bales cotton, Rancoonjee Dadabhoy Dumas and 82 bales cotton, Lalljee Narotum; 5 bales cotton, Sullaman Joosub; 57 bales cotton, Tersee Vulubdass; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Varia.
Macedonia s, 69 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 56 bales cotton, Sewchund Motichund; 69 bales cotton, Premjee Peroz; 59 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimoonan; 30 bales cotton, Bowdeedass Sobhachund; 34 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 1 bale cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 4 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 105 cwts myrabollams, Ranchordass Toolseedass.
Cella s, 200 cwts coir rope, Malsee Mooljee; 109 bales cotton, Assee Rowjee; 36 bales cotton, Damoder Hoerjee
Arthur s, 24 bales cotton, Yurujlall Luckmon; 145 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 35 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dayall Jairam; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 159 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 150 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 125 bales cotton, Jewraz Ballioo,
Blenheim s, 900 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Agra s, 750 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 408 bags coffee, B I S N Co.
Woodburn s, 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 194 cwts niger seed, Ralli Brothers; 244 cwts horns and 7 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 20 cases mother of pearl shells, Sullaman Molladina; 5 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Corjee.

FOR HULL.

Trevanian, 450 cwts linseed, Mecjee Mooljee; 450 cwts linseed and 300 cwts Kurseeseed, Gordhurlall Futtachund; 500 cwts linseed, Bhugwandass Tullockchund

FOR MARSEILLES.

Boadecia s, 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Batavia s, 105 cwts coffee and 100 cwts pepper, A Trading and Co; 1,800 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co; 926½ cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s, 11 bags coffee, Vinay and Co; 50 bales cotton H Clason and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL T E GORDON, C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate.

MAJOR G. H. P. MALCOLMSON, Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in August next.

LIEUTENANT A. J. P. NUTHALL, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subalten, 6th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on Medical Certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Home Dept Notification No. 1513, dated the 29th May 1874, Surg-Maj R C Chandra is appointed to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta, vice Surgn A Crombie.

Surgn F C Ghose to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Unao in Oudh.

Capt M Protheroe, Dpty Supdt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate temporarily as Chief Comr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars. Capt Protheroe received charge of his office from Maj-Genl D M Stewart, C B, on the afternoon of the 7th inst.

Capt R J Wimberly, 1st Asst Supt, to officiate as Dpty Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, vice Capt M Protheroe.

Capt W B Birch, 2nd Asst Supt, to officiate as 1st Asst Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, vice Capt R J Wimberly.

Mr G D Grimes to officiate as 2nd Asst Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, vice Capt W B Birch.

The Rev Edmund Jerrym a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 2nd inst.

Mr Jermyn's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Dept, with effect from the 29th March 1875, the date on which Capt F Coddington, Offg Dpty Supt, 2nd grade, availed himself of the furlough for one year, granted to him in Military Dept Notification, dated the 18th March 1875 :—

Capt W Birrow, Dpty Supt, 2rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Capt E W Samuells, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Dpty Supt, 2nd grade.

Mr A Fraser, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade, in Assam, is allowed leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, for one year.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt F H Jackson, Asst Resident at Okhamundal, is transferred to Baroda, on special duty, as temporary measure, with effect from 23rd Dec 1874.

Maj G G Dunsford, Asst in Comd of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Comdt from date of assuming charge from Col Gordon, proceeding on furlough.

The following brigade order, dated 14th April 1875, issued by the Offg Comdt of the Central India Horse, is confirmed :—

Lt the Hon J F Napier, having reported his arrival this day, will officiate as 1st Squadron Subn until further orders.

In supersession of Notification in this Dept No 870G, dated 13th March 1874, Lt C S Wheeler, Offg 2nd in Comd and Squadron Officer, Erinpoora Irregular Force, to revert to his substantive appointment of Adjt and perform the duties of 2nd in Comd and Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties as Adjt and Station Staff Officer at Erinpoora, vice Capt Remick, placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal by Notification No 2116, dated the 29th June 1874.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt C B Smith, 61st, Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No 3 Horse Light Field Battery—Lt R J Jervois, of the R A, to be Subn, vice Lt G B N Martin, whose services are placed at the disposal of H E the Com-C for appointment to the R H A with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in No 3 Punjab Battery.

2nd Sikh Infy—Capt W C Ramsden, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt C B Norman, or until further orders.

Lt C H M Smith, 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as Qr-Mr in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Ramsden.

The time part of G G O No 981, dated the 8th March 1875, granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to Capt H Trotter, of the 2nd Sikhs, Dpty Supdt, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Sur ey of India, is cancelled at his request.

H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Infantry—Lt W J Bird, Asst Adjt, a candidate for the Beni S C, to be Wing Subn, on probation, vice Lt A J Garrett, appointed Adjt of the Corps.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death, on the 30th Nov 1874, of Maj-Genl J W Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, whose name was borne on the list of Lt-Genls of the Indian Army, the name of Maj-Genl Sir C Reid, K C B, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lt Genls that of Col G W Hamilton, Madras S C, is placed on the list of Maj-Genls; that of Maj W Hicks, Bombay S C, is placed on the list of Lt-Col; and that of, Capt (Maj in Madras S C) H C Wright is placed on the list of Majs on the Indian Gradation List.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lt Genl F H Sandys, Bengal Infantry, on the 29th Dec 1874, the name of, Maj-Genl W S Wemyss, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lt-Genls; that of Col M C Spottiswoode, Madras S C, is placed on the list of Majs-Genls; that of Maj P Haves, Madras S C, is placed on the list of Lt-Col on the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval : Brevet-Lt-Col Archibald Stewart Arbuthnot, Bengal Cavalry, Major from 29th Dec 1874. In succession to Lt Genl F H Sandys, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt (Brevet-Capt) George Dolan (Unattached), Ex Engr, Dept P W, N W Provinces, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furl ugh on private affairs :—

Lt-Col (Brevet-Col) Wemyss Grant Jagemore, of the Bengal S C, Comdt, 31st (Punjab) Regt of N I, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col Edward O'Brien Horsford, of the Bengal S C, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col Arthur Cory, of the Bengal S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regt of N (Light) Infy, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) William Domett Morgan, of the Bengal S C, Commandant, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of NI (Pioneers), for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col John Crauford Millar, of the Bengal S C, Cant Mag Jullundur, Punjab, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Lt Col Edward John McNair, of Infantry, Dept Asst Adjt Genl (for Musketry), 1st Circle, for six months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Wilby Wroughton Boddam, of the Bengal S C, Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, Punjab, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt A J Garrett, of the Bengal S C, Adjt, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave of absence for four months, to visit Madras, with effect from the 1st May 1875, for the purpose of studying the Native language.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Cavalry—Lt D S Cuninghame, 1st Squadron Subn, officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period Capt H Wylie may officiate as 2nd Squad on Officer, or until further orders, and with effect from the date on which Lt L T Bishop rejoined his own Regt, the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

The services of Lt C A Cromton of the Royal Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr (late Sergt) P Kelly, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 19th Dec 1874, is re-appointed to the P W Dept as a Civilian in the same grade with effect from that date.

Mr W Conlan, Accountant 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Mr L O'Toole, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Central Provinces lately employed on famine Relief Works in Berar, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways with effect from 15th March 1875.

Col F A Crosdale, R E, C O Oudh, having returned from furlough on the 31st Dec 1874, reverted to the grade of temporary Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, from that date.

Consequent on the above, Maj W Chrystie, R E, temporary Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut, reverted to temporary Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, from the same date.

Maj S T Trevor, R E, Supdg Engr, 2nd grade Assam, is promoted to temporary Supdg Engr, 1st grade, from 25th Jan 1875, vice Lt-Col J O Mayne, R E, on furlough.

Maj W Chrystie, R E, temporary Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, Mysore, is promoted to temporary Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, from 20th Jan 1875, vice Maj S T Trevor, R E.

Maj H E Welsh, S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Chief Commr of Oudh in the P W Dept with the temporary rank of Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from 5th Jan 1875, vice Col F Alexander.

The following officers, who were temporarily transferred from the Punjab Irrigation Branch for Famine Relief works in Bengal are now permanently transferred to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch :—

Mr F Simon, Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr J P Scotland, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr J P Muttlebury, Asst Engr, 1st grade on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to British Burmah for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawady Valley State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 17th May 1875.

LIEUT-COL H ROSS R A, is directed to proceed from Peroopore to Mysore, to join E Battery A Brde R A, to which he has been appointed.

The fifteen months' leave to England granted to Maj St J Wilkins, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, by G O C C dated 22nd January last, p 37, is cancelled.

Under the provisions of para 1318 of the Bengal Army Regulations Lt G G Dawes, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Bengal Cavalry, if granted an extension of privilege leave from the 14th Aug to the 31 Sept 1874, the period during which he was employed on duty at Ranikhet.

Vety Surgn J Mc Gunnigle is directed to proceed from Jullunder to Peshawar for duty with the R A.—to travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned medical subordinates have leave of absence :—

Apothecary R Prince attached to the Murree convalescent depot, to proceed to Sialkot and the plains, on medical certificate for six months from date of his leaving the dep t.

Hosp Asst J Archer, attached to No 7 Battery 23rd Brde R A, to proceed to Fyzabad, on private affairs, for three months from date of his leaving the battery.

The following orders are confirmed.

Meerut Division order, dated the 5th May 1875, directing Surgn Genl Hamilton, M D, 2nd Foot, to proceed to Mutta for duty with the 10th Hussars as a temporary measure.

Pachmahli Station order dated the 1st April 1875, appointing Capt and Adjt Wallace, 5 C to officiate as Station Staff Officer Pachmahli, until further orders

Dhurmsala Station order, dated the 29th April 1875, directing Maj A Tulloch, S C to do general duty at that station from the 3rd Jan last, the date on which he was relieved of the officiating appointment of 2nd in Command 44th N I.

Chunar Garrison Orders dated the 1st May 1875, directing Major R F Gaisford, Fort Adjt, to assume Command of the Garrison and Invalid Battalion, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj W S Young, proceeding on leave.

70th Foot—Regl order, dated the 4th May 1875, directing Lt T C Pears to officiate as Interpreter to the Regiment, with effect from the 14th April 1875, during the absence on leave of Lt F H Maturin.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Regl order, dated the 30th April 1875, directing Capt R M Jennings to officiate as 2nd in Com, in addition to his duties as 2nd Squadron Officer, no other officer being available, vice Maj R W Sartorius, V C to proceeded on leave.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order dated the 5th May 1875 directing Lt C Egan 1st Squadron Subn rejoined from special duty to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer with effect from the 4th inst.

4th Native Infantry—Regtl order dated the 16th April 1875 making the following appointments vice Lt-Col F Duffin on leave :—

Major W C Mitchell Wing Officer to officiate as 2nd in Command

Capt A B Douglas Adjt to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt B Smith Offg Qrmr to officiate as Adjt.

Lt C H Dyas Veom to officiate as Qrmr in addition to his duties as Offg 2nd Wing Subaltern.

42nd Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 30th April 1875 directing Lt J G Donnelly to officiate as Qr-Mr, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn, vice Lt W Bryden, acting as Wing Officer.

45th Native Infantry—Regtl order dated the 4th May 1875, making the following appointments with effect from the 1st inst., vice Col C B Barlow, Comdg the Rohilkund Districts :—

Captain A D C Inglis to officiate as Commandant.

Captain T F Stillwell to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant E H N M'Ilree to officiate as Wing Officer and Quarter master, in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Major S de A C Clarke, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 15th

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PROCLAMATION BY SIR R. MEADE —INSTALLATION OF THE NEW GAEKWAR.

BARODA, 26TH MAY.

A Proclamation has been issued to-day by Sir Richard Meade to the inhabitants of the Baroda State, intimating that Gopalrao, son of Kassi, has been chosen as the new Gaekwar, and that Gopalrao's adoption by Jumnabaee and installation by Sir R. Meade on the part of the British Government will be carried out to-morrow forenoon at the Baroda Palace with the customary ceremonies.

Sir R. Meade calls upon all the well-wishers of the Baroda State to unite in invoking the blessing of Providence on their future Chief, and in wishing him long life and prosperity as ruler of the country.

The statement that the Sirdars on Saturday received Sir R. Meade's remarks in sullen silence is absolutely without foundation; so are the insinuations that coercion towards Jumnabaee has been used by the representatives of the British Government.

Great preparations for carrying out the ceremony with *eclat* to-morrow are being made.

Jumnabaee will give a breakfast at the Palace in the morning, and Sir R. Meade a dinner at the Residency in the evening, and Sir Madhava Rao is organising a procession of elephants.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE OF NURSOO, YESHWANTRAO AND SALIM.

BARODA, 26TH MAY, 4-30 P.M.

By a special warrant of the Government of India the three prisoners—Nursoo, Yeshwantrao, and Salim—have been sentenced for their complicity in the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre. Salim is to be sent to Moulmein, Nursoo to Rangoon, and Yeshwantrao to Aden. Each prisoner is condemned to simple imprisonment in these places for life.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP FOR 1875.

MURREE, 26TH MAY, 4-0 P.M.

1275 Tickets at Rupees 10. Rupees 17,820.
Deduct for starters, deduct 5 per cent. and probable expenses, Rupees 3,740; probable balance Rupees 14,080.

First horse	Rs. 9, 38
Second horse	3,520
Third horse	1,173

TICKET.	HORSE.	DRAWN BY	
457	Glenorchy	Paddy, Calcutta	
508	Peripatetic	Caliph, Murdan.	
487	Fakenham Ghost	Three Boys, Allyghur	
1689	Bossington	H. Scott, Rawul Pindee.	
946	Horsechestnut	Third go, Ommawattee.	
1103	Bay of Naples	W. Jones, Allahabad.	
994	Grey Palmer	Lambert, Rawul Pindee.	
131	Craig Millar	Dorsel, Dagshai.	
320	Semper Durus	Connie, Calcutta.	
191	Breechloader	Luck, Peshawur.	
1220	Garterly Bell	Hale Confederacy, Calcutta.	
1525	Dreadnought	Marine Confederacy "	
531	Prince Arthur	Pipe, Purnea	[shad.
1327	Repentance Colt	Chenab Confederacy, Wazirabad.	
425	Dalopin	Finnie, Rawul Pindee.	
385	Battle-axe	Adamson, Ahmedpore	[bagh.
1048	Vasco de Gama	Jack Confederacy, Hazaree-	
542	Flying Scotchman	J. A. Burn, Calcutta.	
332	Killie Crankie	Apisteman, Bolaram.	
514	Duke of Parma	A. G. L., Calcutta.	
1479	Punch	This and That, Abottabad.	
1749	Holy Friar	Skene to Linch, Murree.	
1251	Mirliflor	J. Palmer, Sonadur.	
970	Claremont	Dr. Baker, Bombay.	
952	Morgan Colt	C. S. Club, Lahore.	[bad.
870	Makeshift Colt	Cook to Gya Pershad, Allahabad.	
1526	Roland Grame	Marine Confederacy, Calcutta.	
1112	Earl of Dartrey	Macho, Rangoon.	
221	Balfe	Ford Badr, Nasini Tal.	
138	Rotherhill	Reynolds, Murree.	
386	Telescope	Bonaventure, Murree.	
88	Camballo	Gouldsbury, Lahore.	
1682	The Field	Jas. Brown, Murree.	

LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES.

LIVERPOOL, 25TH MAY.

At the East India Wool sales which opened to-day, the demand for White Carding qualities was moderate at steady prices. Wool suitable for blankets was in active request at an advance in some cases of a half-penny per pound. Other wools showed no change.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, 26TH MAY.

The following is the result of the Derby:—

Galopin	1
Claremont	2
Repentance Colt	3

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

General Henry Hope Graham has been gazetted Colonel of the 77th Foot, vice Lord Henry Rokeby transferred to the Colonelcy of the Scots Fusiliers Guards.

LONDON, 25TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sales heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet. Fair Dhollera 5¾.

The Manchester Market has been steady but not active.

Russia. The Emperor of Russia is expected on the 11th or 12th of June at Jugenheim, where he will stay a fortnight.

DR. A. C. BURNELL, of the Madras Civil Service, has just brought out a work, entitled "Elements of South Indian Palæography, from the Fourth to the Seventeenth Century A. D., being an Introduction to the Study of South Indian Inscriptions and MSS." This work, consisting of about 100 pages quarto of letter-press and thirty plates of alphabets and inscriptions is likely to initiate a new era in the science of palæography, inasmuch as it places on a solid basis the history of the Indian alphabets, of the numeral figures used in India, of the various Indian eras, and many collateral questions, about which our information has hitherto been extremely vague.

WE notice in the English papers a statement that the death of Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, C.B. occurred suddenly on the night of the 6th of May at half past ten. He was in his usual health during the day. The late Admiral was in his fifty-fourth year, having been born in 1822. The Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society at once gave notice that in consequence of the sudden death of Admiral Sherard Osborn, so well known as an active promoter of Arctic discovery, the proposed meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, the 10th May, for the discussion by himself and his immediate personal friends of sledge travelling and other matters connected with the Arctic Expedition, will not take place.

THE New York papers of May 6 published a telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, dated the 5th inst., asserting that a revolution broke out at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, on Sunday, the 2nd. General Brice is stated to have been dragged from church and shot by the insurgents, who also killed a servant employed at the British consulate and forty foreigners. Rioting and incendiarism prevailed throughout the city, and the authorities had proclaimed a state of siege. It is added that a British gunboat was at Port-au-Prince and that another would proceed there to day. Steamers were prevented from entering the harbour of Port-au-Prince and were landing their cargoes at Kingston. It is added that the intelligence is at present unconfirmed.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 20th May 1875, that there has been general but moderate rain during the week in Madras, with heavy falls in Malabar. The rain has also extended to the Southern Mahratta Districts of Bombay; good rain has fallen in Mysore. In Bengal and Assam there has been general rain, in many districts heavy, with severe storms. The ordinary dust storms and showers of the season are reported from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Delhi district of the Punjab, and parts of Rajputana. The rain continues to be of great service in Bengal, where riceplowings are rapidly progressing. In the Punjab the reaping of the *rabi* harvest is almost over; the out-turn has been fair.

THE *Morning Post* says:—The Chinese Government has for some time past been making arrangements in Europe with a view to the defence of the coast and principal rivers of the empire. Engineering works on an extensive scale, and supplied with formidable artillery, are about to be constructed at various strategic points, and the general system of defence has been confided to Major-General Ripley, formerly of the United States Army, but who had left it to the Confederates at the outbreak of the late civil war. Major-General Ripley was in command at Charleston when hostilities commenced, and his defence of Fort Sumpter, and its repair under the guns of the enemy, were among the most remarkable achievements of modern warfare. He is now in England, but will sail for China very shortly, preceded by other artillery officers whose services the Government of China has secured.

THE death is announced of Mr. Alfred George Stevens, best known as the artist commissioned to execute the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Stevens was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in 1817, and at the age of sixteen went to Italy and studied in the academies and galleries of Florence and Rome, where he executed many highly artistic works in architecture, painting, and sculpture, for wealthy men who discovered his genius, having given him several commissions. About nine years afterwards, returning to England, he was employed chiefly in decorative works in sculpture, painting, and metal, in which he was equally facile. He was also associated with the late Professor Cockerell in the work of preparing the Wellington Monument, and especially the groups of Truth plucking out the tongue of Falsehood, and Valour triumphing over Cowardice, coupled with the varied decorations of Dorchester House, Park-lane, the town residence of Mr. Holford, will, it is stated, unquestionably place Mr. Stevens in the foremost rank of decorative artists of any age.

A TELEGRAM from Rome to the *Univers* announces that the Pope received on Wednesday morning the 19th French pilgrims, and read to them an address which assured him that France wished to atone for the past by a greater affection, the Pope said:—"How can I help counting upon France? It has given me a thousand proofs of love. The more we are threatened, the more it is necessary to show that love by all possible means. Italy, Mad. and fleets which fought against the Mahomedans, and he made pilgrimages, and when Colonna said to him, 'Rest and preserve a life which is precious,' Pius refused to rest, and he saw the Turk defeated. We are without armies and fleets. The Governments which reign are deaf to our voice. I myself am a prisoner in this palace, deprived of the consolation of going out to bathe the holy stairs with my tears, but in spirit I am with you. Our arms are prayers and an exemplary life. Let us bow the head; let us adore the Divine decrees; let us implore the Celestial benedictions for a threatened France and world!"

THE following notifications appear in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last:—

In recognition of the public spirit and munificence which have been displayed on many occasions by Khajeh Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., of Deesa, and as a mark of the esteem of Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon him the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction. Upon his son Khajeh Ahamoolla, who has made himself equally conspicuous in a career of public beneficence, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

In recognition of his consistent efforts in matters of public progress and improvement, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Koomar Narendra Krishna, of Sobha Bazaar, Calcutta, the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction.

THE English Press was still, when the mail left, under the erroneous impression that the Government of India had authorised Mr. Forbes for general miscoudact, and is continued to hurl at Lord Northbrook on this score invectives which must recoil on the heads of the English Ministry. *Vanity Fair* naturally rejoices above all the other English papers in the supposed discovery that "the Anglo-Indian representative "of the firm of Baring & Co." has forcibly "planted land in the eyes of the world by "this high-handed and pettifogging act of oppression." It will be amusing to watch the course taken by these English critics when they find that whatever is pettifogging, unconstitutional, and inconsistent in the Baroda decision, must be laid to the charge of the all-powerful Government of Mr. Disraeli. Will they stand by their words though there is a change in the persons to be condemned, and admit that the whole business shows the folly of attempts on the part of English ministers and English newspapers to govern India; or will they for very shame take refuge in an unaccustomed silence?

THE *Gazette of India* published at Simla on Saturday last contains the following expression of opinion of the Government of India on the gallant conduct of the Sikh guard in the Colonel Horace Browne's expedition:—"The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, having received a report of the excellent conduct of the small detachment of the 28th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, which accompanied the late mission to Western China, when it was attacked in force on the 22nd February 1875, desires to mark the sense entertained by the Government of India of the gallant and good service rendered by all the party on that occasion under very trying circumstances, and especially by the Havildar and two Naicks who are reported to have carried out all the orders they received with intelligence and in a prompt and ready manner. His Excellency in Council is pleased therefore to direct the promotions of Havildar Mana Singh, Naick Warriam Singh and Naick Bowa Singh to the next higher grades, and their admission specially to the Third Class of the Order of Merit, in the rank they held prior to promotion. The promotions and admissions to the Order of Merit will take effect from the 22nd February 1875 and they will remain supernumerary in their new grades until their turn for promotion comes in ordinary course. Each Sepoy of the detachment is granted a donation of one year's batta.

THE *Overland Mail* remarks that the more one sees of the advantage taken of the opinions of the London daily papers on the Baroda enquiry, to force the hand of the Viceroy, the more it is to be regretted that ordinary reserve was not exercised, especially by the leading journal, until the inquiry was concluded. The friends of the Gaekwar in this country evidently did not fail to let all India know, through the telegraph, what the *Times* had said, and this was further declared to be the opinion of the public at home. Within a day or two of the date on which we (*Overland Mail*) took exception in these columns to the startling declaration of the *Times* in favour of the restoration of Mulhar Rao, even stronger objection we find was taken in the Indian papers. The question is asked whether the *Times* is to rule India or the Government? The answer has since been given by a refusal on the part of the Government to be dictated to by the press. There may be room—we belive there is—for exception to the precise form in which the decision of the Government has been promulgated. When the Government decided to state its reasons we wish that they had been a little more explicit; and especially that it had not been made to appear that the revelations of the late inquiry had not weighed with the Viceroy when they obviously had, but we cannot see what other course was open to the Government than that of deposition. Had Mulhar Rao been reinstated when should we have heard the last of Baroda complications?

CONSIDERABLE indignation has been caused among the Belgian Liberals by the publication of a statement sent from the London office of the *New York Herald* to the London papers, in which it was said that "arrangements have been consummated between the leaders of the Liberal party in Belgium and Prince Bismarck, in virtue of which the latter agrees to exert diplomatic pressure, with the view of replacing the present clerical Ministry by a Cabinet chosen from the Liberals, the latter engaging to suppress publications disapproving the ecclesiastical policy of Germany, to establish compulsory military service throughout Belgium, and to create new strongholds along the frontier. The Belgian Liberal press supports the German demands." The Belgian Liberal leaders indignantly repudiate these statements as a calumny upon them. Compulsory military service (a Brussels letter says) has always been opposed by the great bulk of the Belgian Liberal party, its leaders, and its organs; while the necessity for unrestricted liberty of the press has always been maintained; and there is not a Chamber either with a Clerical or Liberal majority to be found in Belgium which would vote 10,000f. for frontier fortifications, or, as they are called in the picturesque *New York Herald* language, "new strongholds on the frontier." The *Independance Belge* expresses its belief, in reference to the *New York Herald's* statement, that the audacity of silliness engrafted on ignorance never went so far before.

OF the fire at Murree we read that its origin is unknown. It commenced between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of the 7th instant, and spread rapidly by nine o'clock, a dense volume of smoke rising above the hills and curling away slowly towards the north east, proclaiming the danger, and in a short time nearly every resident had assembled. The troops from the depot and from Kooldunnah were present, and were most useful, principally, however, in the way of assisting in removing goods from the various shops, as there was no opportunity or possibility of arresting the fire. About ten o'clock nearly two-thirds of the bazaar was blazing, and about that time the house known as Nund Singh's Hotel caught fire. In less than an hour it was a blackened ruin—floors, windows, doors and roof having all gone. The night was most impressive, and one not soon to be forgotten. Great exertions were made to save the house known as Doctor's Common and the dispensary, and fortunately with success; but that a single house in the bazaar remains standing is more due to the moderation of the wind than to anything else. The buildings in which Mr. Long's and Mr. Russell's establishments are situated escaped. The damage to property must be large—doubtless before long an estimate of it will be made. At this moment, a correspondent writes, some twenty two hours after the fire broke out; it is still smouldering away in a manner most suggestive of unpleasant things, if the wind were to rise, but no very vigorous steps seem to be taken to put it out. When it is remembered how scarce water is, and that there are probably no adequate stores of tools with which the houses could have been destroyed and the fire arrested, one does not feel justified in condemning the evident want of success in dealing with the difficulty.

THE reply of the Belgian Government to the German Note of the 15th of April was delivered on the 30th ult., and on Tuesday the Belgian Foreign Minister read it in the Chamber of Representatives. The Minister points out that the terms of his first communication, in answer to the German Note of the 3rd of February, had been misinterpreted. The Belgian Government stated that if the Powers modified the common penal law so as to make a mere intention or proposal an offence, Belgium would probably have to follow the movement. Prince Bismarck had declared that the German laws were defective, and while remaining in their present state, and to provide a remedy, had also asked Belgium to follow this example. The Note says that when the Belgian Government is informed of the steps adopted in Germany and elsewhere to bring about the changes, referred to in the general system of legislation, "it will devote itself to the study of them in their bearing upon the customs and traditions of Belgium as well as upon the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution, and will approach the examination of the subject with the most sincere desire to aid in the maintenance of good international relations." Belgium, the Note adds, is fully resolved to fulfil her duties as a neutral State in an amicable spirit, and in accordance with international law. After reading the Note, the Minister said that the Government believed it had been the faithful interpreter of the country's views in the matter. The leading journals of Brussels of all political shades express their approbation of the answer made by the Belgian Government, and, according to a Berlin telegram, the Belgian reply is held there to be thoroughly conciliatory, and fully to satisfy German demands. "The affair (it is added) is now considered finally at an end, such modifications of the criminal laws as either Government may think fit to introduce excepted."

IT is impossible for the King of Burmah to fight us, according to the Rev. J. Marks, who lately gave a lecture in Galle on Burmese affairs. His Majesty's guard is armed only with canes, the common arms of the most ancient order and would do infinitely more harm to those who fired them than to the enemy, while the muskets—Brown Bess pattern—are equally useless. A large number of Eurasians and cashiered sepoys have, however, been obtained from Madras, and new guns are being made by them. In the Burmese army there is but one word of command, and on parade it is a common thing to see a private step out of the ranks with a cigar in his hand and ask his commanding officer for a light! The King is described by Mr. Marks as an "old fogy very fond of haggling and bartering." As a youth he was pious and a favourite of the priesthood who repeatedly told him he would one day be King. The prophecy came to pass—and is well remembered by His Majesty—although when it was uttered there seemed no chance whatever of his reaching the throne. He boasts that he has never sentenced a man to death. When he desires to get rid of a troublesome minister, he tells his ministers, "Remove that man, I don't want to see him again." A few days pass and the King asks, "What has become of the individual referred to, when he is informed that he has died of 'indigestion.' This mode of getting rid of an obnoxious party was resorted to in the case of an Armenian, and when our Governments demanded to be shown where the bones of the unfortunate victims of the royal displeasure were laid, they were told it was impossible as no one knew where they were." "Out of Hell," the reverend gentleman remarked, "there is no place on earth where such barbarous cruelties are inflicted as in the Mandalay jail." For this and other reasons the natives would "hail the advent of English rule in the upper part of the kingdom with joy."

SINCE Lord Northbrook has been Viceroy two reports very damaging to his character have been circulated in India. The first, which was spread abroad very shortly after his arrival, was that he had shot a hen pheasant out of season. We believe there was no truth in the account of the murder, and that, on investigation, it was circumstantially disproved. The second report is something of the same sort; and, as we have been responsible for circulating it in the *Bombay Gazette*, we are glad to be able to contradict it. We asked a week or two ago if it was possible that Lord Northbrook could be a believer in "the Claimant;" and, to justify us in putting such a question, we quoted statement made by Mr. Whalley in the House of Commons, that "the noble lord had "subscribed £5 towards the Tichborne Defence "Fund." Mr. Whalley has long been known as, like Tristram Shandy's father, a very "hobby-horsical" and eccentric gentleman, and it is evident from the way he misrepresented what Sir R. Peel had said to him that he is capable of making the loosest and most inaccurate statements about the Tichborne affair. Possibly, some one else may have misled Mr. Whalley in signing Lord Northbrook's name; but anyhow it is a fact well known amongst the Viceroy's friends that his lordship has from the first been a consistent disbeliever in the claims of the alleged Sir Roger. Lord Northbrook's estate in Hampshire adjoins the Tichborne property, so that the possibility of having the Claimant as a country neighbour made him take a good deal of interest in the case; and he never made any secret of his conviction that the Claimant could not be Sir Roger. It is, therefore, to say the least of it, highly improbable that Lord Northbrook can have subscribed to the Defence Fund, though the managers of the Defence had good reason for making it appear that one of the most influential neighbours of the Tichbornes had done so.

AN ADVENTUROUS YOUTH.

A case was brought before the acting Second Magistrate at the Fort Police Court yesterday, which exemplifies the danger that is incurred by young persons from the perusal of light literature

A young lad aged 19 years, named Howard Horsby, an ordinary seaman of the ship Grampian, of Liverpool, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Captain Copeland of that ship, of desertion. It seems that the youth is of an imaginative disposition and he was given to reading the "London Journal," "Reynold's Miscellany," and similar sensational periodicals, and he conceived the idea of starting on a cruise on his own account. Accordingly, on the 27th of last month, he took the ship's pinnace, a cutter-rigged boat, and having provisioned her with such food as he was able to gather in the forecastle, he left the ship at 10 P.M. with a view to see the coast. He went down with the ebb tide until off the Prongs Light-house where he hove the boat to and devoutly wished for day which arrived in due course, he then took advantage of the prevailing north-west wind and shaped his course down the coast.

On the third day from his quitting the harbour he reached the Portuguese port of Goa, and his adventurous spirit would seem to have been satisfied when he arrived there, for he made no further attempt to continue his voyage.

A Mr. Pereira, who arrived in Bombay from Goa on the 3rd instant, made known the fact of a European sailor having put in there in an open boat, and the same coming to the captain's ears, he took steps for the recovery of the missing boat and the adventurous youth. The agents of the ship wired to Goa to detain the boat and the occupant, and the agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company also telegraphed for the lad and boat to be sent on to Bombay by the first opportunity. The young adventurer returned to Bombay yesterday by the B. I. steamer Malacca, Captain Guy, but the boat, for some reason, was not sent.

As mentioned above the lad was brought before the Second Magistrate of Police yesterday morning, and the captain of the Grampian declined to press the charge, simply asking that the youth might be kept in custody until the vessel leaves, which it is expected will be on Monday next.

Captain Copeland is reasonably annoyed at the loss of his boat, which he prizes, but, being a man of liberal ideas, he could not but be struck with the lad's spirit of enterprise and on that account would not press the serious charge of desertion and embezzlement against him. He is of opinion that the young man's mind has been inflamed by the stories of adventure with which he has been regaling him—if, and that he was induced thereby to commit himself to the somewhat perilous undertaking detailed above. The boat is a large one and ordinarily requires six hands to manage it, but the youth managed to have accomplished a journey of some 300 miles. Such energy and determination should, if properly directed, lead him on to success in the voyage through life, and Captain Copeland's leniency towards him is, worthy of much all praise.

THE PORT REGULATIONS.

NEGLECT OF NATIVE CRAFT TO EXHIBIT LIGHTS.

IN proceeding to sea on Monday night the mail s.s. Khiva collided with a buggalow name unknown. The night was very dark before the moon rose and many native craft were about—underweigh and at anchor—none of which exhibited the bright light prescribed by the Port Regulations. The s.s. Khiva, although proceeding cautiously, had several close shaves. When passing the inner light-ship a buggalow without a light was seen on the port bow standing with a fair wind in the opposite direction to the steamer's course. On nearing the craft she was observed to suddenly attempt to cross the Khiva's bow whose helm was immediately put hard-a-port and the engines were stopped and reversed; but the buggalow, although hailed to keep off, persistently ran foul striking the mail on the port bow, crushing his own stem and head work into match wood for his temerity. She swung alongside and the steamer's forebraces catching his mast, carried it away, thus fortunately saving the boats. The guy of one of the davits parted and struck the second cook of the steamer inflicting an ugly scalp wound. When the wreck cleared, a boat was sent to see if she would keep afloat and the officer returned reporting her as not leaking and nobody hurt the Khiva then proceeded, having been delayed nearly an hour. It is not often that collisions do occur in Bombay—which is little short of miraculous—on dark nights especially, when, as a matter of fact, out of the hundreds of native craft at anchor, and proceeding in all directions not one per cent. exhibit lights of any description.

They have no idea of any rule of the road; but on the impulse of the moment, when in proximity to a vessel, luff or keep away to their great risk of being run down, and not only receiving damage, but causing the same to the ship or steamer so snared.

Very often indeed every soul is asleep on board these craft, the master and crew, as I believe was the case in the instance above related, till within one or two minutes of collision, for not a voice or sound of any sons were present, although the weather was very description was heard on board of her although she was loudly hailed to keep off. The port rules say that native craft under weigh or at anchor shall, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, exhibit a bright light &c., but the port rules of Bombay exist only on the paper they are printed on, as any one may see for unfavourable.

himself from the Apollo Bunder any day or evening. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has for instance, "cargo boats shall not be allowed to hang astern of any vessel in excess of two tier (two in a tier)" &c.

From the Apollo Bunder it will readily be seen how much this port rule is respected and obeyed; the number hanging astern of most vessels loading aggregate nearer forty than four day or night. The fact is nobody has a direct interest in the conservancy of the port, so delinquents are lenient and disregard the rules with impunity. In the Preventive Service each officer has a direct pecuniary interest in the detection of smuggling hence its rarity; but the main point now is to bring prominently to notice the more than possibility that some dark night in the fine season, of the mail steamer returning to port in a disabled or sinking condition owing to the lax observance, or rather want of observance, of the port regulations with regard to vessels showing their lights at night, or a breach of regulations being such as not to allow of the mail steamer's leaving her anchorage till darkness has set in. No person who has not had charge of a vessel, threading her way through a mass of patimars, buggalows, fishing boats, &c., on a dark night—none of which show lights and none of which can be depended upon as to their movements under any given circumstances—can conceive the great risk and responsibility attached to navigation under such disadvantages; the more so when it is remembered that hard swearing and the mood of a court might ruin a whole family. Then, again, there is the possibility of sacrificing the lives of people in one or both vessels in addition to losing the mails. It is poor satisfaction that the erring vessel, when proved to have shown no light, is liable for damages when as likely as not if she was sunk the owner would not show up, indeed might be out of British jurisdiction altogether.

It appears singular that the hour of the mail's departure in the fair season cannot be arranged so as to give her daylight, for by far the most risky part of her voyage the most unavoidable in the monsoon, when no native craft are about, and would be at the same time a boon to the pilots who would be thus generally able to leave the vessels outside before dark. These remarks on the question at issue are not intended as a reflection on any officer in the department, but they clearly show that there is a sufficiency of work for another officer under the Port Trust, whose duty would be under the Deputy Conservator to bring all delinquents to justice who should be guilty of riding at anchor without lights or sailing without ditto, having boats laying astern of vessels in excess of the prescribed number, persons boarding vessels without the permission of the master before such vessels are properly moored, boats persistently hooking and hanging on to steamers just arrived (at the risk of life and limb to the poor ignorant natives who form the bulk of the passengers), before such vessels are secured to their moorings, &c., &c. Those who witness this last named nuisance on the arrival of the Kurrachee steamers are surprised that accidents do not frequently happen. The evils here noticed are all of some magnitude which it would be well to remedy for the sake of order, and for the enforcing of the Port Regulations which are now too often evaded altogether.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE PANTHAY GOVERNMENT OF YUNAN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PIONEER.")

MOULMEIN, 10TH MAY.

FROM an article in one of your late issues a portion of which was copied into the *Rangoon Mail* of the 14th April, it is evident you have been somewhat misdirected in your estimate of the Panthay power in Yunan as I formerly existed, and of the position which that power held with reference of the Chinese imperial Government. The Panthay, or rather the Mahomedan Chinese, population of Yunan rose against their Chinese oppressors so far back as the year 1855. From the first the outbreak was successful, and made head against the Imperal Government to such an extent as to enable the Panthays in a very few years to establish a monarchical form of Government, and to appoint their own Governors to rule over one of the largest and most productive provinces of the Chinese Empire.

In 1868, when Major Sladen and his expedition party visited the Chinese walled city of Momein in Yunan, they found it occupied by a Panthay garrison, under a Governor, regularly appointed by the Mahomedan-Chinese Government at Talifoo. This Governor, with properly constituted officers, administered what I may call the whole Momein division of Yunan, including the Northern Shan States bordering on Burmah. The fighting at this time as between the Panthay and Chinese Governments had lapsed into a desultory kind of warfare, in which the Imperial army, admitting its inability to make head against the Panthay supremacy in Yunan, was satisfied for the time to recognize bands of Chinese free booters, who had risen up out of the rebellion and gained a livelihood by harassing Panthay possessions and perpetuating a strife which ought otherwise to have ended in the absolute independence of the Panthay nation. It is true that five years afterwards, in 1873, the Panthay capital of Taliffo was treacherously made over to the Chinese, and that as a consequence the Mahomedan power in the province finally succumbed to a last grand effort made at the time by the Chinese Imperialist Government. But it is hardly fair, or in accordance with the principles of International Law, to assume from this one fact alone, that the Panthays, owing to the unsuccessful results of their rebellion, were not entitled to the same recognition as their *confreres* in Turkestan, whose rising though much more recent than that of the Panthays, is pronounced a success, and at such an excuse for an open alliance with the British Government? If the two cases are impartially examined, it will be seen that the Panthays had successfully made head against the mother State or Government for nineteen years, and that during all that time they had established and maintained a strong Government. Surely the time for recognition might have been comprised or comprehended within those 19 years, when we had proofs of Panthay supremacy, and when Prince Hussan, a son of King Soleiman headed a mission to England, and, in the interests of trade and of humanity supplicated for a friendly alliance with the English people. His Mission was unsuccessful, owing no doubt to the fact that neither the Government of India nor that of England has troubled itself to ascertain or care about the true status of the Panthay Government in Yunan. It has satisfied itself by the shallow observations of ignorant and superficial writers who have very naturally, and in good conscience no doubt, made it appear that the Panthay rebellion was *the one* sole cause of a cessation of trade between Burmah and South Western China. This has been a fatal error. The Panthays were a formidable power. In equipment and general physique they excelled the Chinese. They had proved themselves our friends, and were masters of the whole country bordering on Burmah. They were most anxious for trade with us through Burmah, and regarded an alliance with the English as a means towards the cessation of hostilities, and their recognition as an independent power by the Chinese. Such recognition would have secured trade through Yunan with the other provinces of China on the one side, and on the other hand their alliance with us would once and for ever have swept away the cobweb of Burmese obstructiveness. Wedged in on both sides with British Burmah along the whole western seaboard, and the Panthays in possession of the entire North-Eastern Frontier, Upper Burmah was fatally crushed in its ability to prove offensive; and the diplomatic defeat of the Chinese Government would have been achieved without the expenditure on our part of a single fighting man or of a single rupee. History may repeat itself many times before such another glorious chance offers of "carrying out our" (expressed) determination of fairly taking in hand the thorough establishment of rapid and direct communication between the coast (of Burmah) and the great inland markets (of China.") The despatch of an army to Ava would not have proved so effective in opening trade to us by the pacific policy as a clear and farsighted policy, which, relying on the experiences of history plainly dictated the necessity for *Panthay recognition.*

(* Vide Administration Report for British Burmah for 1873, 1874, 1875.)

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 7.)

IN the House of Lords a return of the different classes of guns now in use in the navy has been ordered. The Indian Legislation Bill has been read a third time and passed.

In the Commons some considerable discussion has taken place on the subject of excluding strangers and reporting the debates of the proceedings. Mr. Disraeli has promised to bring in a measure on May 25.

The Irish Peace Preservation Bill has passed through Committee. Much opposition is being offered by the Government to the measure for closing public-houses on Sunday. Lord Naas, Irish Secretary, and Sir Robert Peel, in replying to Mr. Whalley's accusations, gave a complete answer to the charges brought against him concerning the rumoured statement of the judges in connection with the late Tichborne trial.

The Bill for the Suppression of Religious Orders has been laid before the Prussian Parliament. The Emperor of Russia is expected in Berlin on May 10, and the King of Sweden shortly afterwards.

The health of the Pope has been suffering of late. A few days ago His Holiness received a deputation of one thousand French pilgrims.

A resolution has broken out at Port-au-Prince, and the Governor has been killed.

H.M.S. Beagle has been wrecked off the Philippine Islands, but no lives have been lost.

Her Majesty has paid a short visit to London this week and on the 24th held a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace. Next week the court will proceed to Balmoral for the spring.

The Earl of Pembroke is about to resign the Under-Secretaryship for War, and will, it is expected, be succeeded by Earl Cadogan.

Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., is to be the new judge in the place of the late Baron Pigott.

The Queen has appointed His Highness Prince Tewfik Pasha to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

A fatal explosion has occurred at Bunker's Hill Colliery in North Staffordshire, by which forty-three lives have been sacrificed.

A sad case of mutiny and murder on the high seas has just occurred on board an American vessel, which has just arrived in London with the mutineers in irons. The first and second mates, it is alleged, were brutally murdered and thrown overboard.

The New Alexandra Palace at Muswell-hill was publicly opened on May 1, when about forty thousand persons were present, although the weather was very unfavourable.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has made an important speech on the present condition of the army at a dinner given by the Saddler's Company of London.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—General J. Briggs, Mad. Inf.; Capt. J. Campbell, Mad. Rct.; Capt. D. Little-John, late Mad. N. I.; Lady Harriet Hoste; Lady Wm Paget; Capt. J. W. Vokes, Drag. Gds.; Comm. C. F. Moss, R.N.; Count Metaxa; R. Kaye, J.P. for Sussex; T. D. Reeve, Mayor of Margate; Mr. Stevens, A.R.A.

BELGIUM'S REPLY TO THE GERMAN NOTE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRUSSELS, MAY 4.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of representatives, Count d'Aspremont-Lynden, Minister for Foreign Affairs, read the reply to the German note of the 15th of April, handed by the Belgium Government to Count Perponcher, the German Envoy at Brussels. The reply says: "The Imperial Chancellor sees with regret that the Government of his Majesty the King declines the demands set forth in the German note of the 3rd of February. The undersigned considers himself in a position to observe that that conclusion goes beyond the terms of his first reply. The Belgian Government declared that if the Powers modified the Common Penal Law in such a way as to make a simple intention or proposal not acceded to an offence, the problem of penal law would have to be examined, and Belgium would probably have to follow the movement.

"The investigation of the Duchesne incident will be actively carried out, but is not yet terminated.

"The Berlin Cabinet, taking its stand upon a general view of the question, invites the Government of the King to investigate the manner in which each State ought to fulfil in practice the obligation imposed upon it of preventing its subjects from disturbing the internal peace of its neighbours and from jeopardising good international relations. This question does not only apply to Belgium and Germany, but touches all nation which consider it their duty to watch over the common peace.

"As the German laws are defective, the Imperial Chancellor has invited the Imperial authorities to prepare fresh measures on the subject, and asks Belgium to follow this example. When the Government of the King is informed of the steps adopted in Germany and elsewhere to bring about these changes, it will devote itself to a study of them in their bearing upon the customs and traditions of Belgium, as well as upon the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution, and will approach the examination of the subject with the most sincere desire to aid in the maintenance of good international relations. Belgium, the Note adds, is fully resolved to fulfil her duties as a neutral State in an amicable spirit, and in accordance with international law. After reading the Note, the Minister said that the Government believed it had been the faithful interpreter of the country's views in the matter. The leading journals of Brussels of all political shades express their approbation of the answer made by the Belgian Government, and, according to a Berlin telegram, the Belgian reply is held there to be thoroughly conciliatory, and fully to satisfy German demands. "The affair (it is added) is now considered finally at an end, such modifications of the criminal laws as either Government may think fit to introduce excepted."

THE TWENTY FIVE RUPEE SUIT, supplied by Watson & Company, can be recommended for its lightness and durability. Samples sent post free. Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE BARODA PROCLAMATION.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE acts of the Indian Government ought to be judged in England with the utmost caution, and with a constant recognition that those on the spot, acting under the guidance of the Secretary of State, are likely to judge better of what is to be done, because they are much better informed than outsiders can judge at home with access to none but the same sources of information. The Indian Civil Service comprises a body of men who have few rivals in zeal, intelligence, and devotion to public interests. The Viceroys of recent times have been singularly well chosen, and of Lord Northbrook it may be confidently said that he has displayed, under many circumstances of difficulty, temper, judgment, and firmness. The Secretaries of State have been for some years among the ablest members of the Cabinets to which they have belonged. They have never suffered Indian affairs to enter into the sphere of party politics, and they have, to say the very least, taken immense pains to be right. Therefore, when the Indian Government seems to make a blunder and a blunder of a very serious kind, it is not to be too hastily assumed that the blunder has really been made. It is impossible to deny that the Proclamation of the Viceroy with regard to the Gaekwar of Baroda seems open to a very patent objection. But we have at present only a telegraphic summary of its contents, and the objection that suggests itself may possibly be removed when the text of the document is published. The objection is that, whereas the Gaekwar was at the time of the Proclamation in a state of probation, and was to hold *his* office till the end of the present year, in order that a fair opportunity might be given him of showing that he would reform his Administration, he has now been summarily deposed, and he and his issue excluded for ever from the dignity of Gaekwar, and yet no new crime nor any new act showing

BANQUET AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Saturday afternoon, May 1, the anniversary banquet given by the President and Council of the Royal Academy, in anticipation of the opening of the Exhibition, was held at Burlington House, when a distinguished company were invited to participate in their splendid hospitalities.

The Galleries were opened at 2 o'clock, and many of the guests arrived early to enjoy the opportunity of a leisurely inspection of the works of art which adorn the walls of the Academy.

The tables were decorated with a variety of ornamental plate of great artistic elegance lent for the occasion by Messrs. Hancock.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge arrived shortly after 6 o'clock.

Dinner was announced at half-past 6 o'clock, and was served with great taste by Messrs. Willis, of St. James's.

The President of the Royal Academy, Sir Francis Grant, presided, being supported right and left by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, his Royal Highness Prince Christian, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Royal Highness Count Gleichen, his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Maharajah Dhuleep Sing. On their rights at the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Right Hon. G Hardy, Right Hon. G. W. Hunt, Marquis of Salisbury, Sir S. Northcote, Earl of Malmesbury, and Lord Hampton; and on their left, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Selborne, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl Granville, Viscount Cardwell, Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Right Hon. G. T. Goschen, Right Hon. H. Childers, Right Hon. W. P. Adam, Lord Houghton, Sir T. D. Acland, Mr. A. Froude, Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, Admiral S. A. W. Milne, J. W. Herbet, R.A.; Professor Owen, J. C. Hook, R.A.; Earl of Kimberley, Right Hon. R. Lowe, Marquis of Hartington, Archbishop of York, the Lord Chief Justice of England, and the Duke of Wellington. The other company included a large number of the aristocracy and of artists.

The Duke of Cambridge, in responding to the toast of the Army, said it appeared to him that artists had a very great affection for the military service, which gave them so many opportunities of delineating gallant achievements. He thought that one of the best pictures in the room in which he was speaking was one entitled the "Last Roll Call," and a young lady had again distinguished herself by painting a military picture—"The Square of the 28th Regt. at the Battle of Quatre Bras." There was also the picture of a foreign talented artist in another room, delineating an historic "Charge at Waterloo."

Mr. Ward Hunt, in responding for the Navy, said that last year he ventured to complain of what he called the slight offered to the navy by the Academicians in omitting to depict the ships of Her Majesty's fleet; but Sir Francis Grant had this year called his attention to the picture of the Devastation. Well, I must say (remarked Mr. Hunt), the artist has grappled most boldly with the subject. He has selected for his brush about the ugliest ship in the fleet. Mr. Hunt said that he thought the artist had every reason to be proud of his performance, and he ventured to thank him for his work, which he hoped would immortalise his name.

Replying for Her Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Disraeli, who was much cheered, said—Mr. President, these gatherings always remind me of those annual pilgrimages which are made to some shrine adorned with exquisite art, and in which the pilgrims pay their devotions to the Beautiful. (Cheers.) Every year these meetings become more interesting because they further remove us from that period which witnessed the foundation of this institution, and memory lends to them its traditionary spell. Modern critics are fond of discussing on the position of the British School in the history of general art; they have analyzed the claims of particular sections of it and the merits of particular professors, but I think that to ascertain the character and the efficiency of an institution, we must take large and general views. Much less than two centuries ago, when England was one of the greatest Powers of Europe, when it produced statesmen and orators like Somers and Bolingbroke, when Marlborough conquered in every field, when we had a poet singing to the nation who in his style has never been rivalled, when the great masters of composition in prose were Addison and Dryden; England, if it wished to transmit a portrait of any of those heroes, was obliged to import a Frenchman or a Fleming. (Cheers and a laugh.) But now I may say that the British School of Portraiture is acknowledged as among the finest in the galleries and cabinets of Europe (cheers), and they point now to our Reynoldses and our Gainsboroughs, our Romneys and our Laurences, as we point to our Vandycks, our Lelys, and our Knellers. (Loud cheers.) There is—I will touch on it only for a moment—there is another branch of art in which I think the English School may be considered unrivalled, and that is generally acknowledged—in landscape, whether they imitate the reality of nature like Roysdael, or whether they achieve the ideal and give us all the fancy and splendour of Claude without that academic style to which he was too prone. (Cheers.) Perhaps I might on this occasion refer to another fact—that in this country, so celebrated for its sense of humour, we have produced a school of artists unrivalled in the world for the manner in which they have treated the common incidents of life, and extracted alike its pleasantry and its pathos. (Cheers.) But while I advert to claims which all have acknowledged and all respect and admire, I would here observe that what has most, in my opinion, distinguished of late years the English school is the faculty of imagination (cheers); and Mr. President, you know well that the English artist has developed that faculty under very great disadvantages. He is not favoured by a climate of inspiration. (Cheers and a laugh.) He is not surrounded by a sublime nature. He does not dwell in cities glittering with symmetry, under purple skies. (Cheers and a laugh.) He is not surrounded by human beings whose flashing forms and picturesque gestures stimulate his invention and often afford a happy hint of expression and of grace. (Cheers.) For him there are no banner-decked processions gracing the squares and streets of fair cities to animate his fancy amid the fall of fountains and the carolling of sacred bells. (Cheers.) No, Sir, he lives in a studio invaded too often by the London fog. (A laugh.) If he walks forth for relaxation he wanders in streets of hideous monotony. (Cheers and a laugh.) His living studies are the constable and the cabman. Instead of a procession he encounters a blockade of omnibuses (a laugh), and instead of the hurst of harmony he is greeted by the scream of the Subterranean Railway (a laugh) and the horrible concert of organs and hurdy-gurdies. (Much laughter.) And yet this man, by his imagination, by that divine gift alone can give us a canvas breathing with human passion, a canvas full of romantic loveliness and with every accessory of splendour and of grace. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I point to this as a characteristic of the English school; it has comparatively speaking, been developed during the last quarter of a century; it is one which, in my mind, will assume greater proportions every year and will ultimately produce works that in the force of their genius will be worthy of the countrymen of Shakespeare and of Byron. (Cheers.) But I must apologize, for I got up not to assume for a moment the part of a professor of criticism. (Cheers). When I rose it was for a graver duty; it was to thank you for myself and my colleagues for the great honour you have done us this day—an honour which you have accorded on many occasions to the advisers of the Crown, but which every year is equally cherished. (Cheers.) I hail it not as a mere ceremony, but as a public recognition that there are relations which ought to be cherished between the arts and the Government of the day. (Cheers.) I hail it because, on the part of the Ministry, it gives them an opportunity of expressing as the responsible advisers of the Crown their sympathy with those arts which add lustre to life, and soften and elevate the conditions of man. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, responding to the toast of the visitors, spoke of the growth of taste among our skilled workmen. Much of this, he said was owing to our schools of design. All honour to the memory of the illustrious Prince whose example and energy, more than any other cause, contributed to the general establishment through the country of these centres of enlightenment and good taste. But he supposed no one would deny that the Royal Academy was the chief motive power in this general revival of the love and knowledge of the noble and the beautiful.

The toast of "The Interests of Science and Literature" was acknowledged by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Matthew Arnold; and the Lord Mayor responded to the toast of "The Health of the Lord Mayor and the Ancient Corporation of the City of London."

Sir Francis Grant, in acknowledging the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Academy," said that they had found considerable difficulty in maintaining the annual Winter Exhibition of ancient art. And yet (said Sir Francis) "we are most unwilling to relinquish what has proved so interesting to the public, and so unquestionably conducive to the promotion and knowledge of art in the country. (Cheers.) Happily, Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, who is ever foremost in promoting every subject for the benefit of her subjects, has given her cordial support in carrying out the exhibition of the ancient masters by lending from year to year from her public as well as her private galleries works of priceless value. (Cheers.) Let me hope her noble example will be extensively followed, and that those noblemen and gentlemen who are kind enough to lend some of the fine works that adorn their mansions will reflect that in doing so they are performing a patriotic act that will largely contribute to the encouragement and promotion of art." In conclusion, he begged to state that the number of works of art sent for exhibition was, in 1873, 3,159; in 1874, 4,481; and, in the present year, 4,806; thus showing an annual increase in the number of works of art sent for exhibition—the number this year being 319 over last year, and 631 over the year previous.

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A FRENCH "SCARE."

(From a French Correspondent of the "Times.")

PARIS, MAY 4.

The French Press is silent; the German Press is chanting the blessings of Peace. The *Berlin Post*, which launched across the world the first warlike thunderclap, draws back and regrets the sensation produced by its peal. The other German papers criticize the unreasonable violence of their *confrere*; and, after having reprinted his article without comment, bitterly reproach him with it. The Diplomatic world is full of confidence. Princes and Emperors are travelling, taking the waters, or proposing to take them. Politically speaking, the contrast which exists between the Peace which is being chanted to-day and the War the phantom of which was called up yesterday reminds one of the opening scenes of Gothe's *Hermann und Dorothea*. Politics are an idyl, and people are embracing in a fraternal transport.

I had reason, therefore, for astonishment two evenings ago in a political *salon* on one of the leading representatives of foreign politics in France asking me, "Can you explain how this happens? I have been to the Races; I there saw 20 persons, belonging to various circles, all in a position to reflect and judge, and I found them in the greatest anxiety as to the near future." This uneasiness which my friend remarked upon, which is the consequence neither of the Belgian note nor of the recent alarm in the Press, which is now being propagated in high places before penetrating below, which people seek to dissemble without succeeding in hiding, exists in a persistent, oppressive, painful form. The most serious minds believe in an impending danger, in a latent menace, in that vague and terrible sensation which is expressed in the words "there is something brewing." It is already some time since this sensation has been haunting the best-regulated minds. People thought to get rid of it by holding their tongues; I thought so too, but I am now forced to a different conclusion. These things are circulating in the dark, and cutting out for themselves an irresistible path in people's imaginations. The best way is to bring them to the light of day, to seek their causes and show their consequences. If they are false, daylight will dissipate them; if they are true, it is better they should emerge from obscurity.

Well, the fact is that politicians coming from abroad, as well as those at home who claim to be well-informed, assert that Peace or War is about to depend on the interview of the German and Russian Emperors. It is said, and this no one can or does deny, that there exists in Germany a powerful party, comprising the whole military element, which thinks Germany concluded a bad Treaty; that the famous five milliards—that monstrous sum the extortion of which even in the eyes of Bismarck himself was to render France never already returned into its coffers; that Belfort is, as it were, a thorn which enters the flesh of Germany; that military France is reorganizing itself, not rapidly enough to become immediately dangerous, but rapidly enough to furnish before long a formidable army by an alliances with other nations. They add that Germany is not richer than before the war, that her industry, her commerce, her finances, her social organization cannot long support her present armaments, that she cannot at the risk of exhaustion undertake to defend for fifty years the conquests she made in six months; that if, on the other hand, she disarms in order to avoid ruining herself, France will be re-armed with threatening promptitude, and that the dilemma thus arises either of destroying herself in order to preserve herself, or of delivering herself up to the enemy by ceasing to remain arms in her hands. They add also, and this is the point at the point of view of their German Father-land—it is impossible to question or deny it,—they add that never was there a more propitious moment than the present for securing Germany the means of prosperity, a long state of peace. This is how they reason, and this reasoning explains both the rumours of a fortnight ago and the present silence.

The recent Note addressed to Belgium, communicated to the Powers, and permeating public opinion, has proved that at this moment Germany is free to do as she likes. England, the guarantor of Belgian neutrality, will not have Belgium touched. That is the limit of its resolution, and its policy does not bind it to any other reservations. Belgium will not be touched, and England will remain quiet. Italy is behind the Alps, she is now the competitor for the religious influence of France. She will not listen to Herr von Kendell, it is true, but it was not in order to defend the greatness of France, from whom the Papal question has for a long time estranged her. Italy will do nothing. Signor Visconti Venosta, moreover, has said Italy has as much need of peace as we have. It is not Austria which thinks itself threatened, for her policy consists in guessing and anticipating the desires of her neighbour. It is not Austria which will offer any obstacle. She will do nothing. One Power only is embarrassing, and of it alone is it necessary to take account. When last February Herr von Radowitz foresaw the policy of the Russian Government in the East, which it is known that Germany did not deem it her duty to thwart Russia in that policy, he was told that Russia was only pursuing in the East a policy of moral conquest, and could not and would not find any material compensation if its forces or circumstances which seemed to render such compensation necessary. It is Russia alone, therefore, which must be convinced of the necessity of finishing for a long time, if not for ever, the periodical uneasiness which troubles and disturbs the world.

All the Powers have confined themselves with regard to the Notes addressed to Belgium to timid and friendly representations. Not one has shown itself menacing, resolute, or even irritated. This was to be expected. But with France, now is not only an opportunity, but a duty towards Germany and towards humanity. Europe will never be tranquil as long as the struggle is possible and the struggle is possible as long as the blunder of the last Treaty is not retrieved, which leaves France ready to revive and to enter on a struggle. Germany is troubled by the knowledge of having only half crushed her enemy, and of having been able to defend herself sleeping with one eye open. What to-day promptly executed would cost only an insignificant sacrifice, two years hence would cost oceans of bloodshed for the sake of gaining uncertain victories. Those who reason thus do not limit themselves to abstract considerations; they offer a positive conclusion. The war, they say, ought to be promptly undertaken and settled, to reduce France to a condition allowing Germany to indulge in a repose necessary to the definitive development of her greatness. It is necessary to enter France, march on Paris, take up a position on the sheltered plateau of Avron, whence one could destroy the capital and sign a new Peace, depriving France only of the territory of Belfort, limiting its active army, and fining it 10 milliards in 20 yearly instalments, with interest at 5 per cent, and without the option of paying it off sooner. Paris would only be attacked in the event of France refusing to sign such a Treaty.

It would be untrue to say that the argument I have just repeated and the conclusion at which it arrives are accepted even in Germany outside the party which has adopted this programme. It would be equally untrue to say that these menaces are destined to be realized. The Diplomatic world, even in Germany, affirm that they cannot fight against an enemy who does not want to fight, who announces that he will not fight who has faithfully carried out the Treaty he has signed, and declares himself without defence. All honest men in Germany scout these suppositions, and declare that the honour of Germany revolts against such a theory, and it is said that the Emperor himself, his sovereign honour and his own conscience, exclaimed, "After all, I am a gentleman and I have signed a Treaty." But the partisans of immediate action reply that the supreme duty paramount over all personal considerations consists in serving and saving your country, and that it would be a woful mistake to sacrifice millions of men whose fate is confided to you to scruples as to the judgment of history even on the highest personages in the world. "It was not the German nation," they urge, "which made the mistake, but you. The nation followed you with its blood, you its gold, its children, its blood without haggling. It was ready for anything, and when it stopped it was at your bidding. It was not its fault if you made mistakes and left the enterprise unfinished. If you have signed deceptive Treaties it is for you to repair them even at the price of your own pride. You led us to War in order to insure Peace; that Peace we have not gained, for you only half vanquished the enemy. If France will not fight, impose on it a reassuring Treaty without shedding blood. If you have no pretext, find one. If you do not find one, do without it. Your foreign contemporaries will censure you, no doubt; but Germany, strengthened, flourishing, and tranquil, will for ever bless you."

I am confident that this language is alarming to the calm and loyal minds in Germany itself. Public opinion there is opposed to such doctrines. To the easy victory thus held out to her Germany prefers the hardest and most justifiable struggles the future may reserve for her, and in their present state courageous minds revolt against such counsels. I will go further. Here, at Paris, the entire Diplomatic and Political world may see in the German Ambassador the type of an honourable adversary who would never agree to play the *role* which might devolve upon him if these warlike doctrines were to be acted upon, and his presence is such a guarantee of loyalty that whenever he leaves temporarily absent a kind of uneasiness pervades the political atmosphere of France.

All, however, that can be said cannot overcome the secret fears kindled in men's minds by the doctrines of which I speak and by the party which I have indicated whose menacing theories are repeated in a whisper. People say to themselves that France, in spite of herself, assuredly cannot at this moment be dangerous or menacing; they say that public opinion in Germany would quickly change, as all national opinions do the moment there is a desire to change them; that if the Russian Emperor should show himself simply indifferent to the enterprises of Germany against France the Emperor William would soon be persuaded out of his resistance as a gentleman by irresistible considerations of State, and by the aid of these arguments the mysterious fear of men's minds is kept up. France is not, indeed, in a condition to show herself menacing or aggressive; but her constant fears, whether well-founded or not, are not calculated to allow Europe the repose it needs while they frequently emanate from a source which is neither pure nor purely patriotic. Such, however, is the state of the case. It is Germany alone whichcan be aggressive. France assuredly wants Peace, whether voluntarily or involuntarily matters little; she wants it, and without being entitled to any merit for it she must wish for it, and every body knows the Minister whom public opinion maintains in power in spite of the hatred of parties because he is known to be bent on peace. It is to Germany it belongs to reassure the world by a clear declaration which would not derogate from her pride or her loyalty, and which would once for all impose silence on the chronic panics which disturb both France and the whole world. In order to have a right reproach France with the constant uneasiness diffused over the world by its reviving terrors, Germany, in a fashion leaving not the slightest doubt, must disclaim the theories I have cited—theories which exist and have rallied many adherents, but against which it is necessary to reassure, not France alone for this might not be a cogent reason, but the civilized world for these theories imperil all that yet remains intact of that moral force called "public right." It is this consideration which should rouse Europe from its indifference and remind it of that not very flattering, but subtle recommendation of an old peasant woman, who, on leaving her children alone at the farm, said to them, "If anything happens to you do not cry 'Thieves.' Nobody would come, for you alone would be robbed. Cry 'Fire' if you want to rouse the neighbours, for the whole village might be burnt.

MUTINY AT SEA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Central News who went on board the Jefferson Borden, near the Nore, on May 6th, supplies the following information with reference to the mutiny, and which is published in *The Times* of May 7th:—

The Jefferson Borden, a three-masted schooner, commanded by Captain William Patterson, left New Orleans, and afterwards Boston, for England, with a cargo of oil cake, early in the month of March. The captain's wife, his brother, Corydon F. Patterson, as first mate, and his cousin Charles H. Patterson as second mate, were on board. Previous to the ship leaving New Orleans there was a call for more hands and the port price of dlrr.20 a man was offered. Three men, all hailing from a sailor's lodging-house kept by a man named Buckley, volunteered for service, and with this compliment to the remaining number of her old crew the ship left the States. The captain reports that shortly after the ship left Boston, in consequence of the misconduct on the part of a man Miller, he was obliged to put him in irons for 48 hours. An entry in the official log kept by Captain Patterson shows that on the 15th of March he affixed his signature in the presence of two witnesses to an apology for his conduct and a promise of amendment. This incident is mentioned simply with a view of showing that the new man taken on board the ship had not given perfect satisfaction before the mutiny. At the same time it must be stated in fairness both to the men and the officers that all or any ill-feeling seemed to have subsided long before the occurrence of the mutiny. The ship's crew when it left Boston was made up thus:—Captain Patterson, the two mates Patterson, the boy Henry Mallbiendz; Jacob Lumber, a Swede, who generally acted as helmsman; Henry Aken, of Bremen, in Germany, ship's cook; and the three wounded men, the following particulars respecting whom may not be out of place here:—George Miller is a Russian Finn aged 33; the English sailor, Clew, aged 20, is from Nottingham; the third man accused of complicity in the mutiny, William Smith, is an American, aged 23. All three men have been sailors some considerable time. The first mate, Corydon Patterson, was single, aged 30; while the second mate, Charles Patterson, was also unmarried, and his age was 26. According to the narrative of the captain and the cook the mutiny, which may be said to have raged on board for 36 hours, began at midnight on Tuesday, the 20th ult. At that time the ship was somewhere about lat. 23 W., long. 45 N., or about from 1,000 to 1,200 miles from England. It would seem that both the mates were dead before Captain Patterson was awakened from his sleep.

The second mate, whose watch it was, it is said, was struck by the American sailor upon the head with a capstan bar, and it is alleged that he rolled over into the sea. He, however, the bulwarks are very high at the spot on deck where it was stated that he was hit, the captain scarcely credits this story. The first mate, it was alleged, was awakened by this American sailor informing him from outside his cabin door that it was eight bells and time for his watch on deck. The officer on leaving his cabin is said to have been accosted by Miller, who carried in his hand a huge iron bolt. The unfortunate man was felled to the deck with a blow upon the head with the bolt, and his body fell almost on the threshold of the door of his brother's cabin. The Swedish sailor who was at the wheel at the time states that he heard a cry of "Oh, oh!" and these words, though not thus supposed to have fallen from the first mate, could, indeed, hardly have come from any other person. The Swede did not see what was going on more towards the centre of the upper deck from the position he occupied. The body was quickly disposed of, and it is said that all three men rushed to it and cast it over the side of the ship into the water. It was a little after 1 o'clock when Captain Patterson was awakened by Miller knocking at his cabin door, and shouting to him to come up to the steward, as a man had broken his leg there. The captain came out of his cabin and observed that Miller was holding one hand, behind him. The captain asked, "Who is it that is hurt?" Miller answered, "I don't know; but come up." The captain then said, "Where are the mates?" At this point Mrs. Patterson called out from the cabin, "Don't go, Will," and accordingly he armed himself with a revolver. Miller then called the steward out of his bed and attempted to induce him to come a way to the fore castle. The steward then put his head into the captain's cabin and said, "What is the matter?" to which the captain replied "I don't know; the mates are not here." A little time after this Miller and the other two men had gone back to the forecastle, the steward went forward as far as the deck house, where all the able seamen slept. He asked once more, "Where are the mates?" There was no answer; but Miller again said, "Come up to the forecastle and see them." But the steward refused, saying, as emphatically as he could, "I am not going; don't fool me," and at once went back to the captain and told him that there was sign of his visitors. The men within a few minutes presented themselves in the front of the cabin, and discovering they were preparing for a fight, the captain called upon them to submit to his authority, upon which they at once turned immediately began to shower bottles and bolts, pieces of grindstone and castiron in the direction of the officers' quarters. The captain accordingly fired his revolver, and the men withdrew for shelter into the deck-house. The latter contains six bunks or berths, and is not more than 10ft. square. It is situated in the centre of the upper deck. In the stern of the ship are the officers' quarters on a level with the deck-house; but above them is the roof of the last Treated as a space of deck, which is in front of the captain's cabin was the helm. At the helm the Swede remained unmolested during the whole time the disturbance was going on in the ship. The boy Mallbiendz was not so fortunate, for previous to the attacker upon the watch he had been gagged in his berth. Not able to shout, he was dragged from the deck-house and dropped into the lower hold of the forecastle. Here he remained for some time, subsequently and at last successfully, to work the handkerchief off. Hearing the noise on deck, Mallbiends climbed up through the hatchway, and in the darkness of the night crept in safety down to the stern and hid himself in the captain's part of the ship. Here he remained till late the next day, and until he emerged from his hiding-place the captain had been of the opinion that he, too, had lost his life at the hands of the mutineers. The lad himself is of opinion that the men suspected him of watching them and listening to what they said, and that they would have murdered him had they not known him to be sailed in the use of the helm, also that they determined to spare him as a reward stowed away until they needed his services. He heard the men speak of the captain's wealth in a way which confirms the belief that their object was the plunder of the captain's funds and jewelry. The wounded men themselves say their only object was revenge for harsh treatment, but they will have to substantiate this, and so far as the evidence of the Swede, the boy, and the cook bears upon this matter, they have a very difficult task before them, as after the three mates had retired within the deckhouse the captain did not fire again, but went into the cabin and held a consultation with the steward as to what should be done should there be, as they supposed, a revolt there would, in the morning. The result of their deliberations was that all the available fire arms—three revolvers and a double-barrelled gun—were got in readiness.

At 5 o'clock in the morning, when day had broken, and a calm had succeeded the boisterous weather which had attended them without a break in the voyage from Boston, the captain stepped lightly to the small window of the deckhouse, and finding that all the men were dozing he hit upon the subterfuge, soon accomplished, of nailing up the door, and so lessening the chances of an easy assault. The men offered no opposition, but declared that they would not make their submission to the captain. The captain and steward were exceedingly uneasy as to what the men would now resort to, as there was every appearance that they were determined in the prosecuting their agitation. The captain reportedly informed them that if they did not immediately surrender and allow themselves to be put in irons he would fire upon them. At length the terrible expedient was resorted to of discharging the revolvers at the men. Shot after shot was fired in from the window, and from a hole in another part of the deck house. Shot followed shot, and still the men stated they would not yield. They held out through the whole of Wednesday, although they had all received wounds. On Thursday morning, when 36 hours had passed since the outbreak of the mutiny, Miller, who had by this time received five bullet wounds in one leg, cried out from the floor, upon which he had fallen in great agony, "I am willing to give up, Sir." The pain of his leg at this time must have been excruciating. He had received no less than seven bullet wounds, all of them severe. Five wounds are in his right leg; the sixth pierced him in the side, and the seventh in the shoulder. He suffers great pain. The Englishman, Clew, was struck by two bullets beneath the left ribs, and the doctor (Russell) who examined him stated that he thought his case was very serious. The man, however, declared himself better than he had been. The American, Smith, had been shot through the right wrist, and bullets had greatly grazed his left shoulder and two fingers of his left hand. During the time that the insubordinates held out the ship was at the mercy of the winds and waves. Later on, when the prospect of quiet had succeeded the many hours of watching and suspense, the captain, the steward, the Swede, and the boy, who had by this time emerged from his concealment, arranged a system of managing the vessel which, in a way, answered, but fearful labour was entailed upon each individual during a crisis lasting nearly seven days. The wife of the captain, with the greatest courage and devotion, constantly took her husband's watch on deck, in order to permit him now and again to obtain a little rest and sleep. On the 28th a Norwegian bark, bound for London, drew up alongside the Jefferson Borden at the entrance of the Channel, and a man was sent on board from that ship to assist those on board the schooner. When the vessel was coming up the river yesterday from the Nore, three additional men were hired to assist the pilot in steering the vessel.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGES.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on the Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £40,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—1 DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING RIFLE, Dougall's Lock-fast, 12 Bore, in case complete; with FORSYTH'S SWEDDING MACHINE.
ALSO FOR SALE.
A nice BROUGHAM and HORSE with HARNESS, complete, belonging to a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A first-class Palanquin Office SHIGRAM, price moderate.
TO BE LET.
A Commodious BUNGALOW, furnished or unfurnished, situated at Malabar Hill, Karrack Road, near Gibbs Road from 1st May next, lately vacated by E. Deschamp, Esquire, rent moderate.
Apply to.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. PRICE RUPEES THREE.
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THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
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Gem "	" 200, 250, 300, 350, to 500
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Bracelets Chased Gold	" 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
" with Gems	" 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
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Gem Rings	" 30, 35, 50, 60, 100 to 1,000
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.
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THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.
FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
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SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES ..... Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches ..... " 90
A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Model was awarded at the Brosch Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.
Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of
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ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
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Bombay, 30th March 1875.
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THE Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following first-class WINES from the "St. Hubert's" Vineyard:
HERMITAGE (Red) } Quarts Rs. 16; Pints Rs. 9 per doz.
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Bombay, 30th April 1875.
PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

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Vray Canon	...	... "	18 " "
Chateau Leoville	...	... "	22 " "
Chate